

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XIV. No. 188

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—KING LARK.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—GUY RANKING—TWO BOSTONIANS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—New York As It Is.—FLICK AND TRICE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

LAURA KERR'S THEATRE, No. 521 Broadway.—ALLER ARON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CARRER OF A FIRE.—PART THREE OF THE MODERN TIMES.—KING IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Night.—JACOB AND HIS BROTHER.—LIVING DOLPHIN.

BRANTY'S MINOR, Mechanics' Hall, 47 Broadway.—BELLAS, SINGERS, DANCERS, AC.—SINGERS AT QUINCY.

NIRLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—HOOKEY & CAMPBELL'S NIGHTS IN ETHIOPIAN HOUSE. BELLAS, SINGERS, DANCERS, AC.—NIGHT MARE.

CATERBURY MUSIC HALL, 63 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BELLAS, SINGERS, DANCERS, AC.—NIGHT MARE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, October 15, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Herald mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city to-morrow afternoon at a quarter past one o'clock to go by railroad, and at a quarter to four o'clock to go by steamer.

The European Edition of the Herald will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION of the Herald will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

We publish this morning a lot of correspondence from all parts of Mexico, which presents a fair picture of that unfortunate republic. The striking features of the news are the retreat—it cannot be called anything else—of the liberals from before the capital; the defeat of Degollado, commander-in-chief of the liberals; by Vidaurri; the complete resuscitation of Miramon's strength, who has, notwithstanding his recent defeat at Silao, a powerful army in the field; the postponement of the attack on Vera Cruz by Spain; a new attempt at mediation by the resident foreign ministers; and the robbery of the conduct by Degollado. There has also been a sub-revolution in Lower California, where an attempt was made to oust the liberal government appointed by Juarez, but it was suppressed, though not without some bloodshed. Notwithstanding so many prophecies, the end is not yet, but far from it, in Mexico.

We give this morning some additional intelligence from California and Central and South America, brought by the steamship North Star.

The news from Peru states that there is no probability of the American claims against that country being allowed. Nothing now remains, since negotiation has failed, but for the United States government either to abandon the case or enforce it *à la vis*.

From Bolivia we learn that General Belzu has again assumed a revolutionary attitude; he is said to be supported in his designs by President Castilla, of Peru.

Intelligence from Ecuador represents that General Flores entered Guayaquil on the 24th ult., meeting but little resistance from his opponents; he is in full possession of the city, General Franco having left that city for Peru.

An interesting account of the sailing of eight hundred filibusters from England, raised and commanded by William de Roban, with arms and munitions, to aid and assist Garibaldi, will be found in the letter of our London correspondent, published to-day.

The Prince of Wales and his suite yesterday morning attended Divine service at Trinity church. The services were of the most imposing character, and an admirable and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, to which the Prince appeared to listen with great attention. A full report of the sermon is given in our paper to-day, together with reports of the speeches of the Rev. Dr. Frothingham and the Rev. Mr. Harris, the subject of both being the visit of the Prince. A large and fashionable audience was in attendance at Trinity, and from the great crowd outside the church it would appear that the desire to see a "real Prince" is in no degree abated. In most of the churches of the city reference was made to the visit of the Prince in the prayers of the pastors. To-day he will visit the Military Academy at West Point, where he will spend the day, and on Tuesday proceed to Boston.

From a statement given in another column it will be seen that the democratic candidate for Congress in the First district of Pennsylvania was swindled out of his election by altering the returns of the Fourth ward. A number of the judges swore that their signatures to the returns as handed in were forged, and that the returns from their precincts had been altered. The man charged with perpetrating the fraud has been arrested and held to bail.

Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, the agents of the Galway line in New York, inform us of their intention to set on foot a subscription of a handsome character as a testimonial of how the American public appreciate the noble and valiant conduct of Capt. John Wilson, of the brig Minnie Schaffer, in rescuing nearly six hundred human beings from the conflagration of the steamship Comanicht. It is probable that when the facts are known to the company in Galway, that they also will recognize the conduct of Captain Wilson in an appropriate and becoming manner.

We print this morning the final proceedings of the Infidel Convention, held in this city last week. On the evening of adjournment a Mr. Murray made a violent attack on Jesus Christ, contending that no such individual ever existed, and at some length gave an infidel's view of the Christian Sabbath. The proposition to erect an Infidel Hall in this city was lost.

The cotton market on Saturday was active and firm. The sales embraced between 5,000 and 7,000 bales, showing firm on the basis of 11c to 11½c, chiefly at the inside figure, for middling uplands. Included in the sales were some parcels on speculation and for export, with 2,000 bales in transit. There was a movement in broadcloths. The four market was excited and active, with heavy sales, at an advance of 10c per barrel, and in some cases at 15c. Wheat was also quite active, with large sales, both here and to arrive, at an advance in price of 5c to 10c per bushel. Corn was without change of moment in price, with fair sales at 71c to 71½c. For Western mixed, and a good good do. at 72c. Pork was irregular, with moderate sales, including new time, at \$19 75 to \$19 90, and of new prime at \$14 50 to \$15 00. Sugar was quite steady, with sales of about 700 bales, and 75 boxes. Coffee was quiet.

Freights were unchanged, while engagements were moderate. Among the shipments were wheat, to Liverpool, at 11½d. a 13½d., in bags; cotton at 7-22½; rice at 3c. per 210 lbs., and flour at 3c 1½d.

Conservative Union Upon the Congressional Ticket.

The black republican leaders are confident of the success of the Presidential ticket since the election of Pennsylvania, though they have yet to win New York, without which they cannot calculate upon the result. That they may yet be disappointed there is some reason to hope. The leaders of the Union movement are in high spirits, and the inauspicious event in the Keystone State does not depress them as much as might be expected; on the contrary, they do not regard it as by any means decisive, and speak confidently about the defeat of Lincoln in the Empire State, whose proud title they expect to vindicate now as heretofore; while Pennsylvania, by the treason of Forney and others, has lost her peculiar place in the arch of the Union. New York holds the balance of power, and the Union men have a strong and abiding faith in the result.

But the black republicans, while they appear to be equally confident as to the Presidential conflict, cannot conceal their apprehensions in regard to the Congressional elections. They are afraid that a conservative Congress will be returned, which in a great measure will take away their control of the spoils, while it will prevent their carrying out their political programme, and generally paralyze their party. Hence the Republican National Committee have issued the circular signed by Governor Morgan, of this State, appealing to the rank and file of the republican party on the important question of the Congressional elections—a question scarcely second in importance to the Presidential election itself. Indeed, in some respects it would be better to have a conservative Congress and a black republican President than a black republican Congress and a conservative President.

The republican party consists mainly of two classes—fanatics, and office seekers and spoilsmen. If the republicans could only secure a majority in the House of Representatives, the expenses of the government would amount to \$100,000,000 a year, instead of \$80,000,000, as they are now. They are as hungry and voracious as a pack of hounds in pursuit of an unfortunate deer, and if they only succeed in gaining the prize, they will tear it to pieces and worry each other to death. The spoils in any event, if they are successful, will prove the ultimate destruction of their organization. But the catastrophe would be greatly hastened if the spoils are reduced to the lowest possible amount by the election of a conservative Congress. For such a ravenous multitude a limited public plunder would be like the five barley loaves and two fishes to the crowd that followed our Saviour, till they were multiplied by a miracle. But the republican leaders can work no miracles of that kind unless they get possession of the House of Representatives as well as of the President's chair. If they cannot make good their liberal promises to their followers, the latter will feel disgusted with a party out of which they can make nothing. Demoralization and a breaking up will inevitably ensue.

The republican leaders, therefore, deem a majority in the House of Representatives as essential to the security of ample spoils and plunder for their hungry followers, and the preservation of their party after the next four years, as well as the carrying out of their revolutionary programme. The conservative leaders, on the contrary, deem a majority against black republicanism as essential to the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, and the crippling and ultimate dissolution of the republican party. Lastly, the effect on the South would be most salutary, for it would take away their strongest argument from the free-traders and secessionists, who are looking for a good excuse to break up the Union, and form a Southern confederacy.

Now the people have this matter entirely in their own power in the several Congressional districts, and they will only have themselves to blame hereafter if they permit two or more conservative candidates to run in any district, instead of concentrating all their strength on the best man, about whom they can easily agree if they will only take the trouble. Let them hold meetings and rebuke and frown down all who will persist in running separate and independent instead of Union Congressional tickets. Let only one man be run, whether he call himself a follower of Brooklyn, or of Bell, or of Douglas, provided he is opposed to Lincoln and his party. That is the one thing needful. New York city, and all the conservative counties of this State, have a grave responsibility thrown upon them; they have a great game in their hands if they do not recklessly throw it away, as the Presidential election has been thrown away almost beyond the power of recovery. The very best means of restoring this nearly lost battle is the adoption of Union tickets in all the Congressional districts. It would have an excellent effect on the Presidential struggle, and perhaps be the means of turning the scale in its favor in a State in which the contest will be so close, and may be decided by two or three hundred votes. Let only one banner be seen everywhere, and let it be nailed to the mast and inscribed with the words, "Union for the sake of the Union." The motto of the republicans is, "Union for the sake of union." The friends of conservatives are more numerous than they are. Let them only unite, and victory is as sure as that to-morrow's sun will rise.

THE THROES OF THE SICK MAN.—Our private correspondence from Constantinople states that Riza Pacha had recently brought before the Sultan several persons who gave him indubitable proofs of the existence of a conspiracy against his throne and life, in which the representatives of some of the European governments are indirectly involved. The sudden death of Hamy Pacha is attributed to these revelations. The Sultan has addressed a remonstrance to the government of Great Britain touching the origin of the plot. Riza Pacha is reported to have quitted Damascus—a reaction in favor of parties concerned in the late massacres having compelled his departure. The interpretation of all this we take to be that the fatal influences which were hurrying the Porte to its ruin, and which compelled the European governments to adopt the policy of an armed intervention in Syria, are again winding themselves round the Sultan, and that he is abandoning himself entirely to the control of the reactionary party. If this be so the dismemberment of the Turkish empire is close at hand.

British Criticisms on American Journalism.

Our attention is called, not for the first, the second nor the twentieth time, to the tone of the English press in commenting upon the reports of the leading New York journals describing the incidents of the Prince's tour in Canada. The London Times is at the head of the English press in this, as well as in most other matters. The Times, in alluding to the New York Herald and its confederates, assumes a very patronizing air, and speaks in a most snobbish way of our "eccentricities." The "eccentricity" of our reports consists simply in the fact that we have described the incidents of the reception of the Prince of Wales exactly as they occurred, our correspondents following the royal party, step by step, from Newfoundland westward to the prairies of Illinois, and thence through the central States to the commercial metropolis of the Union. We have given the details of the Prince's tour to the English as well as the American public. The London Times itself has received from the New York press some very valuable lessons in the art of journalism. It is not our fault if this instruction has not been tendered in the pleasantest way. We have been so unfortunate as to have systematically beaten the London Times on its own ground; and it is not remarkable that Mr. Bull, who has been compelled to adopt our reports, should grow at them. That is the way in which your hold Briton often expresses his acknowledgment for favors rendered. We believe, however, that the lesson which the independent American press has taught the British journalists will not be forgotten. In due time they may succeed in preventing us from giving them the news a week before they receive it from their special correspondents.

The great distinction between the British and American journal is, however, overlooked by our critics on the other side of the Atlantic. The English newspaper is only just emerging from the trammels of ignorance and prejudice. In the last century newspapers were nothing more than official gazettes, or vehicles for the dissemination of slang and obscenity. The government kept the printers under the strictest surveillance. They were not permitted to report the Parliamentary debates, and the earliest accounts of the proceedings of the House of Commons came from the pen of Woodfall, who, crouched in the strangers' gallery, was always in mortal fear of the sergeant-at-arms. In time, as the spread of intelligence became general, the restrictions which shackled the press were gradually relaxed, and the newspaper became a power in the land. Some writers went so far as to call the press the fourth estate in the realm—a claim the validity of which has been latterly denied by Disraeli and other statesmen. The British journalist is now tolerated only. His columns are used as a matter of convenience by politicians, who employ every avenue to the public mind. In this way the London journals secure able articles; but in news matters they are far behind us. They seek, therefore, to make up in arrogance and pretension what they lack in business energy, enterprise, tact and originality.

On the other hand, if we look at the American press—we refer to the leading metropolitan journals—we find that it is really the first estate in the land. Neither king nor kaiser has such power as a cheap, free press in proper hands. It was an axiom of Napoleon that the world is governed by ideas, and it has been reserved for the independent American press to prove the truth of that celebrated maxim. In the Bill of Rights the founders of our government made a wise provision for the utter and entire freedom of the press. Thus left to itself, the institution has flourished. It has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the republic. It holds the popular heart in its grasp. It is the throbbing pulse of the great nation—the very life-blood of the body politic. In this great mental arena all subjects of interest are discussed from every point of view. "Error," said Jefferson, "is no longer dangerous when truth and reason are left free to combat it." And herein lies the whole secret of the power which we and our contemporaries wield. The British press has no such power, because its writers and readers have more or less of deference—we might say servile deference—for the constituted authorities, the royal family, the peerage and the whole family of Barmecides. We know of no such thing here. A Congress is elected for two years, and then dissolves. A President is chosen for four years, and then descends to his political grave, with none so poor as to do him reverence. Great political parties, wielding apparently the destinies of the nation, break up in a week, and their leaders run hither and thither, frantically endeavoring to rally the broken, ragged and disordered columns. Church organizations fall to pieces—great financial storms sweep over the land, destroying the oldest and apparently the most solid commercial houses. All this time the independent journal holds steadily on its course, never for a moment deviating from the grand yet simple principles upon which, to be successful, it must be conducted. It criticizes the government freely; organizes or breaks up political parties, and consigns stupid or incompetent statesmen to merited obscurity. It is a permanent institution—not for a day, but for all time. Above all, it gives the news, and all the news, and speaks to the people in their own language. What the London Times calls the "eccentricities" of American journalism are not eccentricities at all. They represent the natural outpourings of a free people, with acute mental perceptions and a lively sense of the ludicrous, as well as a keen perception of the serious side of human nature.

The difference between us and our British cousins is very simple. They are of the opinion that to be respectable they must be dull, heavy, sedate and formal, and they therefore imitate that owl-like stupidity under which the uneducated Englishman attempts to hide his ignorance, conceal his defects, or cover up his shortcomings. If the British public like that sort of thing they are welcome to it. We know very well that our people would not have it at any price. And we believe from certain infallible indications that the British public will, before long, sustain cheap papers, published on the American plan. Experiments which cause the London Times people to shake in their shoes are already making.

If we write warmly upon this subject it is because our people, through their most popular institution, have been too often subjected to the taunts and sneers of second rate English scribblers. It is quite time that they should be told a little plain truth, and that their strongest assumption

should have a quiet dressing down. And we may say, in conclusion, that the statesmen and journalists of England will do well to study the accounts of the reception of their hereditary Prince in the commercial metropolis of the Western World. They will ascertain from the independent American press that no less than half a million of people turned out to receive a mild, amiable, well-mannered young gentleman, whose mother happens to be sovereign of England. They will find that these people were not incited by mere vulgar curiosity, nor were they animated by any special deference for royalty. They only wished to assist at doing the handsomest thing that could be done for the reception of the immediate representative of a friendly power and a kindred race. And it strikes us that these British editors and statesmen might take a lesson in magnanimity—something they never or rarely show to our people—from this courteous and graceful reception of the Prince of Wales. The grand question is, will they do it?

The News from Mexico—The Coming Event There.

We give to-day our letters from Mexico, which present a perfect picture of the disorganization, destitution, and almost despair, that prevail in that distracted country. Miramon has concentrated the greater part of his forces in the city of Mexico, and those of the constitutional government have gathered in great part at Queretaro. It is not yet certain where they will make their attack, or whether they will make any at all. The general opinion is, however, that operations will be commenced against either the capital or Guadalajara at an early day. In the meantime, General Degollado, commander-in-chief of the constitutional forces, has committed the blunder of seizing a conduct with a million and a quarter of dollars, thus placing his government in the same false position in which a similar act by General Marquez placed that of Miramon some months since. Miramon had the energy to seize Marquez, and has held him in prison for four months for that robbery, only liberating him a few weeks since. It remains to be seen whether Juarez possesses sufficient energy to deal in a similar manner with Degollado. In stead of money the government at Vera Cruz has been obliged to use the funds of the English Convention lying in that Custom House—a step that has been taken with the probable consent of Captain Aldham, the British naval commander—while Miramon has resorted to melting down the church plate and his old system of forced loans in the capital.

Events seem to be preparing in Mexico for some great change, though what that will be no one can foresee. For the course of affairs in that republic always defies all analogy with what occurs, or would occur, in any other part of the world. The contending forces are apparently preparing for a struggle which may not take place; diplomatic intervention between the belligerent parties is attempted, which shows no sign of success; external force is threatened by Spain, and may not be used; changes in the liberal cabinet are supposed to be urgently necessary, and yet are not made; the time is approaching for a Presidential election, which may never come off; and another assault is threatened on Vera Cruz, but no one sees how it can be made. In the meantime the country is ravaged by bands of robbers everywhere, the fields are untilled and deserted, the population is crowding into the towns and cities, where starvation stares them in the face; trade is ruined and the merchants hang on the verge of bankruptcy, and property of every kind is melting away—those who were once esteemed rich finding themselves now possessors only of large tracts of depopulated and valueless lands.

This contest is seemingly one for political principles; but as the ruin which inevitably attends it becomes more and more developed, it is evident to the philosophic observer that it is in fact a melting away of old things to open the path for the new. The vigorous wave of population which is yearly throwing its thousands on the northern frontier of Mexico requires even now only a leader capable of organizing existing elements and statesmen enough to comprehend that society and government must be established and governed on the equal basis of public law and public order, to throw a flood over Mexico that will change the entire aspect of the country and its affairs. This is the coming movement on this continent, and every mail from Mexico only proves that the elements are being prepared there for it, and the old barriers that might resist it are being swept away.

FILIBUSTERISM IN COSTA RICA.—Our advices from Panama yesterday brought the important intelligence that ex-President Mora, his brother, General Canse and Colonel Arancibia, who had made a filibuster descent from San Salvador on Costa Rica, had been defeated and captured at Punta Arenas, and inconspicuously shot.

There is a curious coincidence in the deaths, at so nearly the same time, of Mora and Walker, and under such similar circumstances. When Walker was at the height of his career in Nicaragua, Mora was President of Costa Rica, and was the soul of the desperate resistance to the then advancing wave of filibusterism. Both exhausted themselves in the struggle, both aimed to regain power by the same lawless means, and both have met death in the attempt. There is something significant and hopeful for the future of Central America in the rapidity and energy with which the cause of law and public order has been vindicated on the persons of Mora and Walker. Sacred as is the right of revolution, its sanctity must be preserved from profanation by desperate men, who profess to believe their country in danger whenever their own purposes are empty, and hasten to draw their swords to save it, when their own ambitious designs constitute really their only patriotic promptings. It can be thus preserved only by making success the inexorable alternative with death.

This principle has long characterized the popular impulse of Costa Rica, and it is in a great measure what has preserved that republic from the revolutions that have been so disastrous to many other of the Spanish-American communities. President Morazan, the greatest patriot Central America has known, met in Costa Rica a similar fate to that of Mora, under similar circumstances, and the result was that constitutional law ruled there until Mora was suddenly overthrown last year because his policy violated constitutional rule. The example that has been set in the cases of Walker and Mora will long be felt in all the Central American republics, and it will be well if Guardiola in Honduras, Carrera in Guatemala, Barrios in San Salvador, and Martinez in Nicaragua, learn from

the history and fate of Mora the wisdom and moderation that are required to preserve them in their seats. They represent in their respective countries the principles that Mora represented in Costa Rica, and, by making constitutional government merely an empty show, they incur the danger of the same fate that attended him.

The Prince of Wales' Departure from New York.

Our royal guest takes his departure from the metropolis this morning, carrying with him the cordial good wishes and regrets of its inhabitants. He leaves us under just such circumstances as should mark a visit of this character. All feel sorry that he is compelled to quit us so soon, whilst on the part of himself and suite we are assured that the feeling is reciprocated. Short, however, as has been his stay amongst us, it has shown him more of the true character of our people and given him a juster conception of our institutions than he could possibly have acquired in his visits to the other cities of the Union.

To-day the Prince proceeds to West Point, where a grand reception has been arranged for him by General Scott. There he will be introduced to a class of men of whom the country feels justly proud, and who rival in military qualifications and scientific attainments the best officers turned out by the Sandhurst and Woolwich schools. He will find from his observations there that, although we rely upon our volunteer force for the defensive strength which a standing army is supposed to give to other governments, we not the less carefully cultivate those abstruse branches of military knowledge which constitute what is technically called the art of war.

This visit paid, the Prince will have received a separate and equally cordial welcome from all the classes of which our community is composed. He was received on landing by our citizen soldiery, which is made up for the most part of the sons of our wealthy merchants and their employes. The striking ensemble which this magnificent body of men presented so impressed his Royal Highness that he paid them the highest compliment that can be offered to a military force—that of reviewing them in uniform. Then followed his reception by the masses, which was a spectacle such as no other country or city could have presented. Nearly half a million of people, embracing representatives of almost every nationality, poured into our leading thoroughfares to join in this compliment to our young guest. It was one of the grandest and most striking scenes that history records—that of the freest people on earth paying this spontaneous tribute of respect to the representative of the freest monarchical government of Europe. And it was the more impressive from the fact that, although there are in our midst numbers of political refugees who are violently ultra in their republicanism and who hate royalty in any shape, every hostile feeling, every dislike and discontent, was hushed in presence of the overwhelming demonstration gotten up by our citizens on this occasion.

The Prince's reception by the pseudo aristocracy of our city was, though well intended, productive of only one result, that of leaving on his mind the impression that aristocracy is and must ever be a failure amongst us. We will not wound the susceptibilities of the venerable gentlemen concerned in that *fiasco* by dwelling further upon it, and therefore pass on to the oration offered by the Fire Department to our illustrious guest, which is admitted to have been the most imposing spectacle of the kind that has ever taken place. The New York firemen are, as is well known, composed almost entirely of the industrious mechanics and workmen of the metropolis, and no small proportion of them are German or Irish. Taken collectively, they are the finest and most intelligent body of young men that can be found the world over, and may be truly said to represent the bone and sinew of the country. Few if any of them absented themselves from the parade, even the Hibernian Hook and Ladder Company, which has only been recently formed, making up its full number for the occasion. In the fact that all the members of the department as well as of the militia turned out in these several receptions, at their own expense and uncompelled by any order, the Prince will estimate the sincerity and unanimity of the welcome that was given him by all classes of our community. If it was not marked by the servility of some of the Canadian demonstrations, it was much more to be valued, because it was entirely disinterested and free from the suspicion of toadyism to rank.

These facts cannot fail to be fully appreciated in England, where the political intelligence of the people will enable them to detect at a glance the difference that exists between the motives of the reception which greeted their future sovereign in the British provinces and that awarded him here. But its moral effect upon the despots of Europe will be still more important. They will derive from it the wholesome conviction that in all conflicts between the principles of progress and political retrogression, the policies of the two countries will be henceforth as identical as are their interests.

GENERAL PAEZ IN DIPLOMATIC POSITION AT WASHINGTON.—The government of Venezuela has taken a wise step in appointing General Jose Antonio Paez its Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington in the present critical circumstances that attend its path. A revolution, growing out of the policy pursued by the Monagas family in their ambition to rule their country—stirring up the lowest elements of society with all the arts of demagoguism—now menaces not only the government, but all the interests of the body politic with destruction. At the same time, the inopportune pressure of Spanish claims has brought about a rupture of diplomatic relations with that government, and there are not wanting shrewd observers who believe that the active military preparations now being made at Havana are intended for use, in part, in Venezuela, and partly in St. Domingo.

In these critical circumstances it is not strange that the republic of Venezuela should look to Washington for counsel and moral support. To attain these no man is better fitted than General Paez. His name is almost a synonym for freedom in his own country, and his heroic past, his high character and his eminent personal qualities—entirely him to respect and sympathy from the government and public men of the first republic of the world. He has filled even the highest station of public trust and honor at home, and his large and varied experience in public affairs insures to his countrymen the ablest defense of their interests abroad. At

Washington he will be received with respect by all, and listened to with attention by those who have the direction of public affairs, and we doubt not that his counsels will redound to the benefit of the highest interests of both nations.

The Firemen's Parade and the Prince of Wales.

Notwithstanding the disappointment of some three hundred thousand persons who could not see the Prince of Wales on Thursday, out of one million of population, besides the multitude of strangers, the ardor on Saturday night was unabated, and the numbers that thronged to see him and the parade were greater than ever. All around the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Union square was one dense mass of human beings, whilst from Fourteenth street through Fourth avenue and the Bowery to the City Hall, and back thence through Broadway to Union square, the sidewalks, more than half the streets, and the windows, doors and stoops of every house, were filled with human beings, independently of the five thousand who marched in procession. Thousands were brought together from the desire to see that procession in which each had some friend, as well as from curiosity to see a live prince. It was a grand carnival of the citizens; and what was so gratifying, not an accident occurred, nor any approach to a riot. Where else could such an exhibition take place without both? Where else, indeed, would their rulers permit the people to assemble in such vast masses as they did in New York during the last week?

The parade of the firemen on Saturday night was one of the most brilliant spectacles ever witnessed in this country or any other. Whether we regard the variety of the decorations of the various engines and carriages, the splendor of the illuminations and the profusion of fireworks, or the numbers and character of the men forming the procession, and the steady discipline and order which they exhibited, it was a sight of which the Empire City has a right to feel proud, and which must have been highly instructive to the statesmen who accompanied the Prince of Wales in his tour, if not to the Prince himself. In the chief city of no other country in the world is such a spectacle possible.

These citizen firemen and the citizen soldiery who passed the Prince in review on Thursday are organizations peculiar to our free democratic government. With such defenders the American people have no need of standing armies, and have no fear of any hostile combinations against them. Their courteous reception, therefore, of the princely representative of a friendly Power cannot be construed into a timid servility, but must be regarded as the generous greeting of a nation confident in its own invincible strength. Were the United States less powerful, New York might well hesitate before it so lavishes its hospitalities. But it can afford to be liberal without the imputation of meanness in its motive. Nor can any one suppose that the reception which the Prince of Wales met with in New York is a tribute to royalty, for it is so cordially rendered by the whole community that it forbids any idea of that kind. It is simply the expression of friendship and courtesy from one nation to another, without regard to the form of government—a recognition of the ties of kindred and commercial relations. And, in addition to this, it partakes of the nature of those frolics in which New Yorkers love now and then to indulge. We are earnest and grave and earnest in the pursuit of wealth; but we must occasionally have our pleasure, and when we do relax we do it not by halves, but in a burst of enjoyment which astonishes not only Europeans, but the inhabitants of other American cities.

But whatever may be the motives which assembled such multitudes in New York, the Prince of Wales cannot fail to derive instruction as well as pleasure from what he has witnessed. He has never seen in any other city, and never will again, so many well dressed people. If any rags met his eye they were those of lately arrived foreigners. The impression made upon his youthful mind must be favorable to this country and towards democratic institutions, and may bear good fruit at a future day. He has seen that an intelligent and educated people may safely be entrusted with self government, and that there is no government so strong as that in which every citizen has a direct interest and a legitimate control. We trust the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States will not be without effect in enlarging the freedom of the British people and expanding the democratic element in English institutions.

Operatic and Dramatic Matters.

The great influx of strangers to see the Prince of Wales filled the theaters and other places of public amusement every night last week. The Opera season closed on Monday. The artists gave "Martha" and the first act of the "Traviata" at the Philadelphia Academy. The Prince of Wales and suite were present at this performance, which was an excellent one in every respect. The managers now announce that they will suspend operations until after the Presidential election, and that the new season will commence about the 7th of November.

Mr. Forrest has given his grand performance of "King Lear" three times, at Niblo's Garden. The same play will be repeated on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week.

Miss Charlotte Cushman has been playing *King Lear* all the week to crowded houses, and as the demand for seats is unabated, the piece will probably retain its place on the bill this week. Among theatre goers the appearance of Charlotte Cushman in this her great character is an event of scarcely less moment than the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Those who fail to grand see her will regret it.

At Laura Keane's theatre the new Irish drama, "Allan Aron," is still running, and finds favor with remunerative audiences. "Allan Aron" will be played every night this week.

Mr. Wallace has found a gold mine in John Brougham's famous comedy, "Playing with Fire," the attraction of which increases with each performance. It is one of the pleasantest comedies in the language, and is most admirably acted. "Playing with Fire" every night till further notice, which is a long way off. Mr. Brougham was to open in this comedy at the Haymarket on the 24th of this month.

At the Bowery theatre Mr. Chanfrau has been engaged. He plays this evening in "New York as It Is," and "Palm and Tree."

At the New Bowery a new local piece, "The Career of a Fireman," will be produced this evening. The piece has been gotten up with new scenery and appropriate tableaux. The third act of "Part Women of the Modern Time," and "A Kiss in the Dark," will also be played.

Barnum's Museum, which now has a historic distinction, having been visited by the Prince of Wales, has been doing a fine business with "Joseph and his Brothers," which will be repeated every afternoon and evening of this week.

The Ethiopian Opera is not troubled by the storms, revolutions and crises which overtake its Irving place competitors. So all of Bryant's and Hookey & Campbell's acts are in the best possible condition. Some indication as to their designs for the work will be found in our advertising columns.